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The most valuable features of the autobiography are the portraits of public men whom Senator Hoar has known. The more important of these are found in the chapters, entitled "Some Judges I have Known," "Some Orators I have Heard," "Some Southern Senators," and "Leaders of the Senate in 1877." It is somewhat surprising to note the high estimate which he has placed upon some of the Southern leaders whom he has known but always opposed uncompromisingly. Thus a whole chapter, entitled "President Cleveland's Judges," is in fact devoted to an appreciation of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. Among Republican leaders Webster, Sumner, Chase and Henry Wilson are the subjects of extended eulogy. Conkling, he thinks, was not the equal of either Blaine, Sherman or Carl Schurz. Only in dealing with General Butler does the venerable Senator lose his moderation. An entire chapter is devoted to Butler's "record" and a severe judgment passed upon his public character. Aside from portraits of public men there is an excellent chapter on Harvard sixty years ago; there are also chapters on "Four National Conventions," the "Credit Mobilier," the "Foundation of the Republican Party," the "Political History of Massachusetts," and many others of less importance.

J. W. GARNER

Lavisse: *Histoire de France*, Tome V, Part 1, *Les Guerres d'Italie—La France sous Charles VIII., Louis XII. et François Ier* (1492-1547). Par HENRY LEMONNIER. Pp. 394. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Hachette, 1903.

Lavisse: *Histoire de France*, Tome V, 2, *La Lutte contre la maison d'Autriche. La France sous Henri II.* (1519-1559). Par HENRY LEMONNIER. Pp. 380. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Hachette, 1904.

The co-operative *Histoire de France* has reached the sixteenth century. In Part I of Volume V, M. Lemonnier describes the evolution in politics, administration and intellectual life from 1492 to 1547. About one-third of the volume is taken up by the Italian wars, which brought France into contact with all Europe. Excellent chapters describe the growth of centralism and absolutism. A large space relatively (about one-quarter of the volume) is devoted to the intellectual evolution. Finally, there is a compact account of the beginnings of the Reformation movement in France.

The transformation from feudal conditions is clearly marked in the government, in the finances, in the formation of the new nobility. In the Church, too, the Concordat of 1516 brought about a great change from mediæval conditions. As a whole, the volume gives the impression of rapid evolution in all the spheres of national activity.

The economic situation under Francis I., the new literary and artistic movements, and the character of some of the chief actors, are especially well portrayed. Instead of being a confused mass of material, relating, sometimes to the political life, sometimes to the wars, sometimes to the intellectual and religious phases of the time, M. Lemonnier has succeeded in producing a well-proportioned narrative, in which each subject is described briefly but satisfactorily. He has paid greater attention than the authors of the preceding parts to the fine arts and to pedagogy.

In fact, as noted above, the general impression, both as a whole and when we examine the volume in detail, is that France is entering upon a new sphere of life, that the Middle Ages have been left definitely behind, and that France is taking the shape which she will retain until the Revolution, and, in part, until the present day.

The first two books in this second part of Vol. V are entitled, respectively: *La Lutte entre François I^{er} et Charles-Quint* (1519-1547) and *La Politique d'Henri II*. The author's judgment on the matters in these two books may be gathered from his statements on pp. 180, 181 and 182. "*Les rois de France furent médiocres dans la politique et dans la guerre. * * * François I^{er} s'acharna à la reprise du Milanais, Henri II. laissa renâtrer la chimère des expéditions napolitaines.*

"*Dans les combinaisons diplomatiques, Charles VIII. et Louis XII. avaient montré toute leur inexpérience. François I^{er}, avec un sentiment plus juste des nécessités pratiques, manqua d'esprit de suite. * * * Quant à Henri II., on ne voit pas très bien ce qu'il a voulu. * * * Les opérations militaires ne furent guère mieux conduites. * * * Les rois ne surent pas trouver d'hommes de mérite. * * * En réalité, le royaume s'est soutenu et il a grandi à cette époque par la classe moyenne.*"

"*En 1559, une ère est close. Les conditions de la politique internationale vont se transformer, ou plutôt il n'y a plus de politique internationale au sens étroit du mot, car les intérêts se subordonnent à des passions, et ce qui divise surtout les nations et les hommes, ce sont des divergences religieuses.*" * * * *

The next book is devoted to Calvinism, its expansion and organization. In Book X ("*La Formation de l'esprit Classique en France*"), it is clearly shown that this led to an almost mediæval deference to authority. "*Ils eurent le respect presque superstitieux des maîtres, à condition que ces maîtres fussent les Anciens. En tout ce qui venait des Grecs et des Romains, l'esprit du temps ne faisait aucune différence entre le meilleur et le pire. On cite, on admire les auteurs médiocres presque à l'égal des grands; on accepte, même en matière scientifique, les assertions les plus hasardées. Presque personne, par exemple, ne songe à discuter les récits les plus étranges de Pline l'Ancien. Les ouvrages d'érudition ne sont bien souvent que des recueils de citations non contrôlées.*" (p. 281.) The author does not, however, neglect the reaction. He shows (on p. 285) that all the world did not take part in this extreme love of humanism. The old romances were reprinted in the second half of the fifteenth century and the old mysteries were still played.

In Book XI, M. Lemonnier discusses the literature and the fine arts. He does not belittle the good effects of the Renaissance. "*Elle suscita tout d'abord un grand mouvement d'idées, un élargissement d'horizon pour les esprits, de nobles curiosités, la passion de savoir.*" But his final judgment of its work is: "*Ainsi se prépara 'l'honnête homme' du XVII^e siècle, nourri dans le culte des anciens, formé par une éducation tout intellectuelle, propre à concevoir un certain idéal de beauté littéraire et artistique, mais fermé à toute conception qui n'était pas classique, peu curieux le plus souvent de connaissances scientifiques, aussi incapable de comprendre Shakespeare que de s'intéresser à Newton, indifférent aux problèmes politiques ou sociaux, dédaigneux des questions économiques et industrielles, isolé*

dans la sphère de la pensée pure et dans le monde antique où il s'enferme. Pour lui, l'Europe reste toujours celle des Grecs et des Romains, et l'Amérique n'a pas été découverte."

It is unnecessary to add that the work is thoroughly scholarly and abreast of the most recent research. The outlines and quotations above will give a better idea of the nature of the work as a whole than would be possible in any brief criticism.

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The Truth About the Trusts. A Description and Analysis of the American Trust Movement. By JOHN MOODY. Pp. xxii, 514. Price, \$5.00. New York: Moody Publishing Company, 1904.

Trusts of To-day. Facts Relating to their Promotion, Financial Management and the Attempts at State Control. By GILBERT HOLLAND MONTAGUE, A. M. Pp. xvii, 219. Price, \$1.20. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1904.

The importance of the trust question is indicated by the rapidly increasing volume of literature devoted to that subject. The comprehensive reports of the Industrial Commission and the excellent little book, prepared by Professor Jenks, summarizing the main conclusions he had reached as the result of his connection with the Industrial Commission and others of less note, are now supplemented by Mr. Moody's volume on "The Truth About the Trusts." This book is a compilation of information made possible by the activity of Mr. Moody's Bureau of Corporation Statistics which was established to secure the data required for the publication annually of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities." This Manual has within the short space of four years come to fill a useful place in the current literature regarding corporations.

"The Truth About the Trusts" contains four parts: (1) an introduction devoted mainly to definitions of the Trusts, of Monopoly, and of Watered Capital; (2), a description, history and analysis of the greater and lesser Industrial Trusts, of the more important franchise trusts, and of the larger groups of railroads; (3), the classified statistics of the three kinds of trusts just mentioned, and (4) a general review of the trust movement, containing a statement of the magnitude and power of the trusts, and a brief discussion of "so-called remedies." There is appended to the book a brief list of books and articles treating of the trust question.

The larger part of the volume, and by far the most valuable part, is devoted to a description and the history of the "seven greater Industrial Trusts" and eighty-five of the "lesser Industrial Trusts." Every student of the trust question must feel indebted to Mr. Moody for the compilation of this descriptive and historical material.

The next most important feature of the book is the "classified statistics of trusts." The statistics cover 318 active Industrial Trusts. The total number of combinations—industrial, franchise and transportation—listed in the volume is 445. The information contained in this statistical compilation is so valuable that the author's summary may well be briefly stated in this review. He says: